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1873 construes the treaty or governs it, section twenty-nine of such treaty, I have no doubt, terminated with the proceedings taken by our government to terminate articles eighteen to twenty-five, inclusive, and article thirty of the treaty. These proceedings had their inception in a joint resolution of congress passed May 3, 1883, declaring that in the judgment of congress these articles ought to be terminated, and directing the president to give the notice to the government of Great

Britain provided for: in article thirty-three of the treaty. Such notice having been given two years prior to the last day of July, 1885, the articles mentioned were absolutely terminated on the last named day, and with them article twenty-nine was also terminated.

If by any language used in the joint resolution it was intended to relieve section 3 of the act of 1873, embodying article 29 of the treaty from its own limitations, or to save the article itself, I am entirely satisfied that the intention miscarried. But statutes granting to the people of Canada the valuable

privilege of transit for their goods from our ports and over our soil, which had been assumed prior to the making of the treaty of 1871, and independently of it, remained in force; and ever since the abrogation of the treaty, and notwithstanding the refusal of Canada to permit our fishermen to send their fish to their home market through her territory in bond, the people of that dominion have enjoyed without diminution the advantages of our liberal and generous laws.

Without basing our complaint upon a violation of treaty obligations, it is nevertheless true that such refusal of transit and the other insidious restrictions have been resorted

The history of events connected with this subject makes it manifest: that the Canadian Government can, if so disposed, administer its laws and protect the interests of its people without manifestation of unfriendliness, and without the matchably treatment of one

shipping vessels of which we have justly complained, and whatever is done on our part should be done in the hope that the disposition of the Canadian government may remove the occasion of a resort to the additional executive power now sought through legislative action.

I am satisfied that upon the principles which should govern retaliation our intercourse and relations with the Dominion of Canada furnish us better opportunity for its

plication than is suggested by the conditions herein presented and that it could not be more effectually inaugurated than under the power of suspension recommended.

While I have expressed my clear conviction upon the question of the continuance of section 29 of the treaty of 1871, I of course fully concede the power and the duty of the congress, in contemplating legislative action, to construe the terms of any treaty stipulation which might, upon any possible consid-

tion of good faith, limit such action; and likewise the peculiar propriety in the case were presented of its interpretation of its own language as contained in the laws of 1873 putting in operation said treaty, and of 1883 directing the termination thereof; and if, in the deliberate judgment of congress, any restraint to the proposed legislation exists, it is to be hoped that the expediency of its early removal will be recognized.

rows to another subject involving such wrongs and unfair treatment to our citizens, in my opinion, require prompt action, the salvation of the great lakes, and the immense business and carrying trade growing out of the same, have been treated grossly and liberally by the United States government, and made free to all mankind, while Canadian railroads and navigation companies share in our country's transportation upon terms as favorable as are accorded

our own citizens. The canals and other public works built and maintained by the government along the line of the lakes are made free to all. In contrast to this condition, and evincing narrow and ungenerous commercial spirit, every lock and canal which is a public work of the Dominion of Canada is subject to tolls and charges. By article 27 of the treaty of 1871 provision was made to secure to the citizens of the United States the use of the Welland, St.

wrence, and other canals in the Dominion of Canada on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion, and to also secure to the subjects of Great Britain the use of the St. Clair Flats canal on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the United States, the equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion which we were promised in the use of the canals of Canada did not secure to us freedom from tolls in their navigation, but we had a right to expect that the policy of American and British

that we, being Americans and interested in American commerce, would be no more ardent in regard to the same than Canadians engaged in their own trade; and the whole spirit of the *cacerolada* made was, or could have been, that merchandise and property transported to an American market through these canals should not be excharged its cost by tolls many times higher than as were carried to an adjoining Canadian market. All our citizens, producers and consumers, as well as vessel owners, were to

And yet evidence has for some time been before the congress, furnished by the secretary of the treasury, showing that while the bills charged in the first instance are the same to all, such vessels and cargoes as are destined to certain Canadian ports are allowed a refund of nearly the entire toll, while those bound for American ports are not allowed any such advantage. To promise equality, and then in practice make it com-

I recollect that such legislative action taken as will give Canadian vessels, navigating our canals, and their cargoes, precisely the advantages granted to our vessels and cargoes upon Canadian canals, and that same be measured by exactly the same scale of discrimination.

Recommendations made relate to the honor and dignity of our country and the protection and preservation of the rights and interests of all our people. A government does not half its duty when it protects its citizens at home and permits them to be imposed upon and humiliated by the unfair and overreaching disposition of other nations. If we invite our people to rely upon arrangements made for their benefit abroad, we could see to it that they are not deceived;

These are subjects which particularly could not disturb or confuse. Let us survey a ground calmly and moderately, and having put aside other means of settlement, if we enter upon the policy of retaliation let us enter it firmly, with a determination only to subserve the interests of our people and not to be introduced and the peace

maintain the high standard which has become  
 the pride of American citizenship.  
 GROVER CLEVELAND  
 Executive Mansion, Aug. 23, 1895.